Business Notices.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Auother 1 most of the apperority of Stears & Maryly's Wilders Patent Salamander Saye.

Measts Stears & Maryln New York.

Gratlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 5th inst, consuming property to the smooth of \$425,60.

The Weiting Block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before it of the culture block was in ashes, making an interase head. In that fire was one of your Sayes, said Frofessor Weiting, which was one the first flow, and on heigh period with the weiting exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the mobile, still red lot, and on heigh opened the contenial were tound preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby sain is some \$93.60 in noise and cash securities. The Fire-King Sain did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire two of which we we need up. We shall send the full particulars when the Frofessor gets home. Yours respectfully.

Sai amanders of any desirable size or pattern said of im-

SALANANDERS of any desirable size or pattern and of its proved finish, secured by BRENNAN'S POWDER AND BURGLAY PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be found, at reduced prices, and people, No. 18 Waterst., New-York. STEARSS & MARCE. STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISH-

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WET LINEN GOODS FROM THE LATE WRECKS. S. & M. E. T. WLE & Co. will open this day, 10 bales Hucksback Towels at 12 a dozen; 5.00 pieces Iriab Shirting Linens at 21, 216 and 33 a yard; 25 pieces Linens Sheeting; 250 pieces Linens Sheeting; 250 pieces Linens Dannesh, from 216 a yard up. These goods are perfect nevery respect, except being wet and soiled, and will be offered at nearly one-half value. Hotel and housekeepers will find the greatest bargains ever offered. Columbian Hall. No. 241

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,-Our liberal and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improvements of Machines of every kml, is inwish pleasure by hundreds. The Avery Wilcon, Gross Baker, Hunt, Bores and other inferior Machines, are come in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a production of the presental or by letter.

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DAYTON, ROBINSON & COURSEN, INAC DATTON,
WM. E. ROBINSON,
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Have formed a Law Partnership, and have opened new officeas above, where all huginess in any of the Courts will meet with
prompt attention.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of Tax SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic will leav this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents Parts-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine street, Strand.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 18 .- Nothing of interest transpired, the session being used up in personal debates.

The Assembly yesterday elected Mr. Richard U. Sherman, Republican candidate for Clerk, by a close vote. Both Houses being organized, we may look for the immediate progress of legislation.

We print this morning a mass of intelligence in relation to Kansas, which we commend to the attention of our readers as of high interest and importance. The letters of Mr. Atchison especially deserve to be pondered by every freeman. The desperate resolve to force Slavery into the Territory, even at the cost of civil war, which these letters so freely express, may be well calculated to render the Northern people submissive to Slavery Extension, but we doubt it.

We have news among our Washington dispatches, of the rapid progress of fillibustering in New-Orleans. The business of enlisting and shipping "emigrants" to Nicaragua seems to go on openly, as a regular matter of business.

Our usual letters from Washington will this morning be found upon the sixth page.

As our readers will see by our Washington dispatches this morning, Mr. Howell Cobb, on behalf of the Southern slavebreeding and slavetrading interest, yesterday declared that the " Democratic side of the House of Representatives will never consent to the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker, but will allow any other Republican candidate to be chosen. In other words, the Black Power regards Mr. Banks as more truly the embodiment of the bated cause of Freedom than any other Repulsi lican likely to be voted for, and is determined a all hazards to prevent his election. We err greatly as to the temper of the friends of liberty in the House if the mass of them are poor-spirited enough to obey the whip which Mr. Cobb thus insolenily floorishes over them.

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

The annual report of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs has given occasion in numerous jourunls, to articles rather threadbare, but very characteristic. From under the disguise of philanthropic lamentations over the failure of all attempts at the civilization of the Indians, a Mephistophelian spirit of mockery at all such efforts too evidently peeps out. It is a herrible thing, say these journals, rolling up the whites of their eyes-it is a horrible thing this brutalization of the Indians with rum in the first place, then their expatriation, and finally their extermination; but it is their destiny and ours. Providence has destined us to brutify, butcher and exterminate, and the Indians to be brutified, butchered and exterminated. Why then, the implication is, continue to struggle against the will of God and the decrees of nature? even lament over that which is inevitable and

which is a necessary step toward changing the howling wilderness into populous and happy commonwealths?

Doubtless the efforts hitherto made for the civilization of the North American Indians have met with but very partial and temporary success. The whole blame of this failure the journals to which we refer-and they are but the mouth-pieces of a large party among us-are inclined to saddle upon the intractable nature of the Indians, joined to God's design to have them exterminated. This is a short and comprehensive method-but before falling in with it, let us stop a moment to inquire whether this failure ought not to be ascribed, in part, at least, to our own ignorance and stupid self-

Our whole method of dealing with the Indians from first to last, whether in peace or in war, whether intended to exterminate or intended to civilize them, from Endicott's expedition against the Pequods to Harney's expedition against the Sloux, from the attempts of Massachusetts to civilize and christianize the Indians of New-England, down to those now going on under the patronage of the United States-have all been deeply marked by, and have received their controlling spirit from, that sentiment of caste, that carefully cultivated English prejudice, which, after shaping for two centuries our policy with relation to Indians and negroes, now aspires to control it also as to the Irish and other emigrants from abroad,

It was a popular doctrine with the Puritan settlers of New-England, as well as with the Presbyterian settlers of Western Pennsylvania-nor was the same idea without its supporters in colonia! Virginia and the Carelinas-that the Indians as well as the negroes were of "the cursed race of Ham," and as such only fit to be enslaved or exterminated. The men of that day, if not such great anatomists and physiologists as Dr. Morton, Mr. Squier, and Mr. Glidden, were much better read in the Bible. Instead of the modern fashionable jargon about "authropological laws." they sustained themselves not less intelligibly and adroitly by misunderstood and misapplied texts of scripture. Especially were they fond of likening themselves to the Jews; hugging to their hearts the flattering notion that they were a peculiar race, God's chosen people, whom he had brought out of Egypt, not only destined to possess the new western Canaan-a land flowing with milk and honey-but also to drive out and exterminate the primitive inhabitants, the idea of any association with whom was scorned, except in the character of superiors and masters. It was this stubborn antipathy of caste, then as

now most deeply fixed in the minds of the most ignorant, brutish and blackguard part of the commanity-though not without its advocates, too, among the ministers and the magistrates-that proved the screst obstacle and most griavous stumbling-block to the truly benevolent Eliot in his efforts to Christianize and civilize the Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. It was with the greatest difficulty, and only by the most unwearied efforts, that ke obtained for any of them the privileges of church membership, which, indeed, as well as the privileges of civil citizenship, were never conferred upon them except in a very modified form, by which they were reminded at every turn that they belonged to an inferior and subject race. And hardly had the untiring industry and persevering zeal of Eliot established the "praying Indians" in towns by themselves, introduced among them schools, agriculture, and the first arts of civized life, when advantage was taken, on the part of the bigoted and infariated multitude, of the breaking out of Philip's war to seize them as prissoners and to treat them as enemies-which with the higher spirited among them naturally operated to make them so. This procedure, indeed, may be considered as having given the death-blow to the experiment which Eliot had set on foot. The missions, indeed, were kept up, but in all his more benevolent and enlightened views Elliot had no successors. The Indians were pushed off to remote points, out of the reach of civilized is fluences-Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, the Housatonic; and when that fertile valley invited setthers, the families which had been collected ther from Eastern Massachusetts were removed thence to Western New-York-thence to Wisconsin, thence beyond the Mississippi, thence to be removed-pelody knows where,

Cotton Mather sagaciously remarked, as one of the most striking traits of Indian savage life, that they knew little or nothing of the comforts of a settled habitation; that they seemed always uneasy, always on the point of going somewhere else. And this great evil of savage life, so inconsistent with the very commencement of civilization, the Government of the United States-notwithstanding its almost uniform good wishes for the Indians, and, in many respects, great generosity towards themhas, by adopting the Massachusetts policy of removal toward the frontiers, greatly contributed not only to perpetuate but to aggravate. Many tribes have already been removed twice, some the third or fourth time. At this very moment a fresh removal is pending over the tribes now in Kansas and Nebraska, many of whom or their fathers came from the Eastern States. This constant removal to the frontiers is attended with a double evil. Not only does it keep the Indians still in the wilderness, but it brings them into contact with precisely that class of the white population in whom the spirit of caste is strongest, in whom antipathy and hatred, sucked in with their mother's milk, are too apt to extinguish every sentiment of humanity, and who, being half savages or more themselves, are but little qualified to be teachers of civilization, even they were inclined to take the Indians as pupils.

This has been the first great mistake, and out of this a second has grown. Instead of confining the Indians to a limited quantity of land, such as would induce and compel them to apply to agriculture for a livelihood, one of the inducements held out to them to remove has been an enlargement of their borders, such as might still tempt them to try to live by hunting-at the best but a precarious mode of life, and with the diminution of game, consequent on the extension of the white settlements, constantly becoming more so.

A third blunder has realized the fable of the tender mother, who refused to let her son venture into the water. lest in trying to learn to swim be might be drawned. It being assumed that the Indians were an inferior race, not to be trusted with the Angle-Saxon privilege of individually taking care of themselves, the new lands have been granted to the whole tribe in a body, being in fact but a mere right of temporary occupancy instead of being partitioned out to individuals. Now, next to settled habitations, the first condition of civilization is a distribution of land to individuals and this impulse to civilization and improvement the Indians have never had.

The third distinguishing trait of our National In-

dian policy is one which originated with the Federal Government; and which, though conceived in the most generous spirit, has been attended with the most fatal results. In the compensation granted to the Indians for their ceded lands our Colonisl ancestors were exceedingly penurious. A hatchet, a pair of breeches, a few charges of powder and shot, were thought ample compensation for a township. The sums granted by the National Government for like cessions, especially in all its recent transactions with the Indians, have been most profuse; and being in money, they have placed the Indians in the predicament of ignorant and inexperienced persons made suddenly rich and exposed thereby to all the permicious arts and assiduity of a set of sharpers, who seek to fleece them of their money by seducing them into all sorts of vices and extravagances. How many Angle-Saxons, subjected to this sort of discipline. would turn out shining patterns of sobriety, indus-

It seems to us-and the Commissioner for Indian Affairs, as well as the Secretary of the Interior. appear to be of the same opinion-that the failure of the experiment of the civilization of the Indians. as hitherto conducted, may be amply accounted for on the most familiar and general principles of human nature, without any necessity of resorting for an explanation of it to the old-fashioned refuge of pious ignorance—the inscrutable decrees of a mysterious Providence-or to the new-fashioned device of infidel self-conceit-"anthropological laws" invented for the occasion.

ALABAMA IN THE FIELD.

We have been favored by mail with a printed copy of the following amiable and interesting docament, of which, for the information and edification of our readers and the world at large, we present the following exact copy:

A BILL to be entitled an Act to enforce the Rights of Alabamongainst her Enemies.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House "Secrics 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened. That any one criminally indicted in this State for any cause whatever may plead in bar to such indictment, that the person he had injured, by the act for which he was indicted, was a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, or that he was an agent or attorney, who, in this State, had (since the passage of this bill) aided, or was aiding, in prospective or species in some Court, some person in some centing or sueing in some Court, some person in some cause, in favor of a citizen of Massachusetts, or the defendant may plead in bar, that the cause he is indincted for, was directly prejudical to some one, who, in this State, had aided or was aiding in the extradition of some offender against the laws of the State of

Massachusetts. "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that any one hereafter seed in a civil case, in law or equity, may suggest the facts provided for as a bar to indictment in the first section of this bill, and upon proof thereof the Court shall continue said cause from term to term until the said State of Massachusetts shall wholly re-move the cause complained of in the preamble to this bill; and if the plaintiff shall fail at each term to pay all costs due, the cause shall stand dismissed at the next Term of the Court.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that when Massa-chusetts shall wholly remove the offense complained of herein, the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and then this bill, as to that State, stall be void. "Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that when any

other State shall pass a law against the constitutional right of the Southern States to retake in their borders persons bound to service, the Governor of this State shall issue his preclamation announcing the fact, and then this bill shall to all intents and purposes be in full force against said State and its citizens."

Over the top of the copy received by us is written, "Mr. Cechran's Bill, with respects of the author." It is, therefore, we suppose, to the courtesy of Mr. Cochran, that we are indebted for one of 133 copies of this bill, ordered to be printed by the Alabama Legislature, and we are doubtless consulting his wishes no less than our own judgment in giving to it the additional publicity of our

The first section of this proposed bill is a little muddy, especially the concluding part; but we take its intent to be this: that any person indicted for murder, highway robbery, arson, rape, burglary, pocketpicking or any other crime, may plead in justification that the person upon whom the crime was committed was a citizen of Massachusetts, or that as agent or atterncy, he had instituted in some Court of Alabama some suit or prosecution in favor of some citizen of Massachusetts, or that he had aided and abetted in the extradition of some offender against the laws of the State of Massa-

The second section provides that all civil suit in law and equity, upon a suggestion to the Court that the plaintiff belongs to either one of the abovenamed three classes, shall, upon payment by the plaintiff of all costs accrued upon failure of which the action is to be dismissed-be continued, from Term to Term, "until the said State of Massachusetts shall wholly remove the cause complained of in the preamble of this bill." Here arises a slight difficulty. The bill has no preamble; and the cause complained of, which Massachusetts is to remove before the suit can go on, nowhere appears. This, however, would, we apprehend, prove by no means a fatal defect with the Alabama Courts. They would construe the act in the same spirit in which they interpret the Constitution of the United States, and would easily supply by "construction" anything not distinctly expressed. Suppose " the "cause complained of" is nowhere in the bill set out in terms. If not expressed it is understood. Everybody knows it must be the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Act. What else can it be?

The same observations will apply to the third section, by which the whole act is to become void, when the Governor of Alabama announces by proclamation that Massachusetts has wholly removed the offense complained of by the bill, which nowhere does complain of any particular offense.

What effect this bill of Mr. Cochran's may have con the weak nerves and still weaker minds of Governor Gardner's Know-Nothing Legislature we are not entirely prepared to say. Very possi bly it may aid that Anti-Slavery Governor, placed in office by the old Liberty party, in frightening his dark-lantern brethren into the repeal of the Personal Liberty law. But whatever may be its effect en the Know-Nothing Legislature, we apprehend it is not of a character to inspire much dread into those citizens of Massachusetts who are in the habit of visiting Alabama, or who are at all acquainted with the existing state of society there,

In the first place, no Massachusetts man or weman ever thinks of visiting Alabama for pleasure, for instruction, for anything in the world except for money; and let us tell Mr. Cochran, if he does not know it already, that a Masachusetts man in pursuit of money is not to be frightened or stopped short by the Old Harry himself, much less by him and his bill. No Massachusetts man who has resided in Alabama long enough to know how things wag there, is simple enough to rely on the law of Alabama to proteet his person or his life. In what State are homicides more frequent? Yet who ever hears of convictions for murder either there or in any other Slave State? Even in Kentucky, so much nearer to the borders of civilization, the most coldblooded murderers are habitually let off under the plea of self-defense. The safeguard which

Massachusetts man, or indeed any other man, has in Alabama against being assassinated is, we take it, not the law, but his capacity of defending himself, and the danger that if he be murdered, his relations and friends will follow up the murderer and revenge his death. In this respect society stands now pretty much on the same footing in that State as when it was inhabited by the Creeks and Choctaws. No Massachusetts man, we apprehend, is likely to be much frightened at the threat of being deprived of a protection which he never yet enjoyed. There are few communities anywhere to be found on the face of the globe so savage and ferocious that one or two Massachusetts men are not to be found there with assortments of notions for sale. Those who for the sake of gain put themselves in the power of the man-eating inhabitants of the Fejce Islands, are not likely to be frightened at any degree of barbarism which the good people of Ala-

bema may think proper to exhibit. It is the same with the collection of debts. Is there any law in the Fejee Islands compelling a debtor to pay? And yet the men of Massachusetts understand how to get their money in the Fejee Islands or elsewhere. How much, in nine cases out of ten-we might ask in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred-does Mr. Cochran suppose that an execution against an Alabama cotton-planter is worth? If he wishes for information on this subject, let him inquire of our once-wealthy New-York merchants, ruined by their share of the Southern trade. We can assure him that all intelligent Northern traders some time since came to the conclusion that attempts to collect Southern debts by legal process are futile, and that the entire proceeds will not suffice to pay the law expenses.

Should Mr. Cochran's bill pass into a law, and should it have the effect to diminish the still unreascnable amount of credit given by Northern merchants to Southern traders, so far its operation would be highly beneficial to both sides; and the Boston merchants could well afford to present Mr. Cochran with a silver pitcher, in acknowledgment of their share of the benefit.

PUNCH AND JONATHAN.

The Eastern War has caused many a mischief We will say nothing of the millions it has squandered, the myriads it has butchered, the hearts it has broken, the poverty and hunger it has multiplied, the base passions it has nourished. These things follow in the train of all wars. It has damaged a good many reputations also. But that is common too; and as long as it damaged only Field-Marshals and Generals and Admirals and Cabinet Ministers we were able to bear up under it. But when the war laid its blighting hand upon our jolly and agreeable friend Mr. Punch, we must confess it touched us nearly. We owe a grudge to the Anglo-French Alliance, if it were only for the revolution it has worked at No. 85 Fleet street, London. We have been accused of Russian proclivities. Is it strange that we should look with an evil eye on any political arrangements that have taken the flavor and the raciness clean out of It is a melancholy fact that this war has gone

our Punch, and left it often as flat as dishwater ! nigh to ruin good Mr. Punch. It has put him in a false position. From a keen observer and caustic satirist of men and measures which most urgently invited the correction of his baton, it has turned him into their apologist or panegyrist. Instead of the genial humor and trenchapt wit we used to admire so much, he has turned dealer in sentimental slipslep and patriotic twaddle. Since he went into the Ministerial line it fares with him very much as it did with that ancestor of his whom an eccentric nobleman bought out of the streets for his private diversion-the fon has passed out

Now we accept this change of mood and of hand on the part of our wooden guide, philosopher and friend as the denotement of a foregone conclusion The public mind in England would not bear to have fun made of the things and people that have been the legitimate subjects of raillery and satire. Mr. Punch and Mrs. Judy, and the young Punchinelloes must live, and there must be a bone in the curboard for honest Toby, and if the weekly dispensers of threepence for his lucubrations do not choose "the Brummagem Bonaparte," as he was three little years ago, made odious and ridiculous in their eyes, why he must be bowed to as our ally, the Imperial friend of England. Nor do we mean to attribute any mercenary meanness to our great cotemporary, but Mr. Punch is an Englishman, and shares in the public feeling which pervades England. The war has soured and saddened the English people, and it has no relish for the jests and quips which the Head of the Department of Fun used to launch at the current follies and crimes of the day, and Mr. Punch feels no call to try and cram them into its cars against the stemach of its sense.

Mr. Punch has been dull for the last year and a half, because the English nation has been sad and indisposed to mirth. But what opportunities he The French Alliance itself! The visit of the Queen to France, and that of Louis Napoleon to England! What historic discrepancies, what political inconsistencies, what subjects for the pencil, what themes for the pen, did they not offer! But it could not be. Neither Mr. Punch nor his pur' chasers wanted reminders of these things. What they wanted was disguises for them. A proof of this, we take it, is to be found in the fate of Diogenes, the sometime rival of Punch, who did look at the passing events, and see them in the points of view which offered opportunities for satirical treatment, and made good advantage of them. His text was much more in the ancient vein of Punch, and more satirical and witty than Punch himself since the change came over him, but he could not carry it through. The English people refused to buy his wares, and the poor ragged Philosopher had to take his tub and his lanthorn out of the way. It is a sign of the times-a necessary sequence of things gone before-a proof that the English people wanted something different from the jibes and jolliments of five years back-that Mr. Punch has been fain to alter his strain.

Mr. Punch is also the exponent of a further change in English feeling in his very last number. It contains the dedication of the twenty-ninth volume to no less a personage than Brother Jonathan himself. There is Jonathan sitting at the head of it, with outstretched legs, in a shirt half stripes and half stars, reading the volume, his cigar having fallen yet smoking on the ground in his delight; and at the tail is the American eagle, in starred jacket and striped trewsers, in a Boston rockingchair, with his feet on the mantlepiece, hat on head and eigar in beak, whittling a stick with an energy truly national; behind him, the Russian eagle, crestfallen and abject, is sneaking out of the door. But there is this thing observable about it; there is no slave-whip under Jonathan's arm, no handcuffs

peeping out of the pockets of "Our Country's Bird;" there is no distant prospect of a free and enlightened citizen larruping his nigger, or of the people, risen in their majesty, hanging an Abolitionist. In the old time we seldom saw our glorious country personified without some concomi, tants of this kind, and we never complained of them, for these are legitimate subjects for satire, and we were always willing to take our share of it without making any wry faces about it. But the absence of anything of the kind is as full of meaning as an egg is of meat.

of a changed, or changing, state of mind toward us; but the tone of the dedication is very different from the high and confident vein in which we were formerly addressed. After a very civil beginning and continuing, he comes to the following exhorta tion, which we must think is strung a few pegs lower than the tune we have usually heard on such themes: "Let us, then, for all future time, take " heed that we be mutually moderate, mutually forbearing. As to that matter of Cuba, I confess I can hardly see why, if you paid for it, you should not have it." And is it really so ! Is John Bull going to recede frem the ground he has always maintained as to his right to interfere for the preservation of the balance of power on this side of the water as well as on the other? Is he ready to let Jonathan establish himself in Cuba, whence it will be an easy stride for his long legs to Hayti, and thence to Jamaica! Is he willing that Giant Jonathan should devour Cuba and Hayti, if his own islands may have the Polyphemean privilege of being devoured the last of all ! For he must see that Jonathan can swallow all these sunny islands as easily as the dragon of Wantley devoured houses and churches, -" which to him were but as geese "and turkeys,"-or as John himself can dispatch a smoking plum-pudding; that Cuba would be a mere whet-an ovster or a beccafico before supper. It may be so. But if so, the war has made John dull as well as Punch.

We are well aware that Mr. Punch is not the Prime-Minister of England. We do not take his opinion as necessarily that of Parliament or the nation. But we believe him to be a Power on earth, and that when he speaks a multitude of minds speak through his squeaking organ. We see in what he says and in what he does not say, how serious a matter a war with the United States looks to the English people. We see that it approaches them in a much more formidable guise, and that it threatens to come much nearer home to them than the distant crusade against the Czar. That this feeling will not be diminished by the President's Message, which had not reached England when Mr. Punch thus apostrophized his Brother Jonathan, we may be sure. We cannot infer from his friendly advances, to be sure, that England will depart from her traditional policy as to balances of power, or give up any hold she may have on this continent. But we think we may deduce from it the conclusion that there is a disposi tion on the part of the middling classes of England to make almost any concession to avert a war with us. Whether such a concession as the consent to stand by and see us gulp down Cuba will be among the possible ones, remains to be seen. And perhaps Mr. Punch himself will feel less liberally inclined toward us should the Esterhazy mission prove to be a mission of peace. We would not. therefore, advise General Walker or Colonel French to flatter themselves that England is quite ready to let them shake the Cuba tree just yet. because of this proposed accession of Mr. Punch; while we need not point out to General Pierce and General Attorney-General Cushing how safely they can increase their political capital just at this time, by an unlimited issue of bullying messages and speeches on the basis of this advance made to them by the Autocrat of Fleet street.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

Our readers are aware, or ought to be, that among the most important provisions introduced nto our State Constitution at its last revision was one providing for much-needed reforms in the practice of all our Courts, criminal and civil. To this end, the Constitution directed the appointment in all Courts of Record-three Commissioners to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time. Such a Commission was accordingly adopted. They performed the duty imposed upon them with distinguished ability, which has attracted the notice and elicited the commendations of the jurists of Europe as well as of America. So long ago as the commencement of the year 1850, they reported to the Legislature complete and systematic codes of civil and criminal procedure. Their code of civil practice, or at least a considerable part of it, has since been adopted and put into operation, and in spite of all the workings and croakings and squirmings and artful attempts to cripple or disparage it, on the part of persons who considered themselves interested in preserving the "glorious uncertainty of the law." it has been found to operate to the very great advantage of the honest part of the public.

The Criminal Code of procedure reported at the same time, and the introduction of which into practice was no less imperatively needed, remained -by the criminal neglect of the Legislature-untouched for five long years, during which the condition of our criminal law, and especially of its administration, was becoming year by year more and more disgraceful. The last Legislature, much to their honor, waked up to a sense of their duty. They referred the Criminal Code to a committee of ten, whose report on the subject we give in another column. Appended to this report is the Code as proposed by the Commissioners, with some modifications to adapt it to subsequent legislation, and in this revised form the Committee recommend its adoption. Notice of a bill for such a purpose has, we perceive, been already given at the present session of the Legislature, which, we trust, will not be permitted to close without the fulfillment by that body of the duty of revision and reformation mposed upon them by the Constitution.

Recent developments as to the existing condition of the administration of criminal justice in this city-developments which will be officially brought to the notice of the Legislature in the report of the Legislative Police Committee-give additional interest to the subject, and will furnish new and very strong arguments for immediate and decisive action on the part of the Legislature.

We have examined with great satisfaction the proposed new Criminal Code. It is divided into even parts, with sub-divisions, with titles, chapters and sections, and contains a carefully prepared system of criminal jurisprudence, which begins with a statement of the courts of criminal jurisdiction, and then, setting out from the arrest of the party charged with crime, goes through all the proreedings to the sentence and execution, after which follow various miscellaneous processes connected with the prevention, detection and punishment of crime. Subjoined are the forms for indictments and other proceedings which it is proposed to substitute for those now in use. Including the explanatory and justificatory notes of the compilers, which are often highly curious as well as useful, the whole book makes an octave volume of near 500 pages, of high value and interest considered merely

as an exposition of the present state of the laws We must not be understood as committing ourselves in favor of every particular provision of this code, but we are ready to go for its adoption as it But we have not merely this negative evid nee is, with the expectation that any defects or deficiencies which it may be found to have will be

remedied by subsequent legislation.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of Tue N. Y. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

The slavedrivers to-day cracked their whipe haughtily over the backs of the people's Representatives, intending to bring them to their knees. Howell Cobb announced the Democratic ultimatum -that we might elect anybody else than Banks; but unless he was dropped the House should never be organized. Letcher, Orr, Geo. W. Jones and others, backed the threat. No vote was taken on any question. When the House adjourned the shaky part of the Anti-Nebraska Members demanded a Caucus this evening, to consider the policy of giving way to Cobb, Dunn & Company The Cancus is now in progress. It is understood that the Administration is auxious for a speedy organization on account of the ominous state of our relations with England. If our friends are

SECOND DISPATCH. The Anti-Nebraska caucus, held to-night on the requisition of those who wish to change the candidate, is rather thinly attended. Many of the most determined Banks men stayed away, seeing no necessity for the call, and resolved to maintain their position. Several speeches have been made, but the majority of those present would listen to no proposition of change, and the result is a renewed determination to stick to Banks.

not frightened from their position the Nebraska-

ites must soon give way.

THIRD DISPATCH. Eleven and a half o'clock .- The Caucus has adjourned after hearing twelve or fifteen speechesnearly all in the best spirit. The all but unanimous resolve was, live or die, we stick to Banks. H. G.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856. resolution appointing Mr. Banks as Speaker and Mr. Cullom as Clerk, and reappointing the remaining old officers of the House, has been laid on the table. A sharp discussion is now proceeding between Messrs. Cobb, Giddings and others, as to the course of the Democracy on the plurality rule.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.

Mr. MACE, addressing himself as he said to statesmen not partisans, effered, in a spirit of compromise, a resolution declaring Mr. Banks, Republican, Speaker,

Mr. Cullom, American, Clerk; A. J. Glossbrenner Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. John M. Johnson, Postmaster and Z. W. McKnew, Doorkeeper. The last three are the nominees of the Democratic

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 against

Mr. GIDDINGS advocated the adoption of the plu rality resolution, declaring that the House cannot organize on any other principle. He called on Dem-ocrats to follow their own precedent. Mr. COBB, (Ga.) said that the Democratic cancus

Aft. COBB, (Ga.) said that the Democratic cancus of 1849 rejected the plurality proposition, which was subsequently adopted by the Whigs, aided by Democrats. [Several Members assented to the truth of this statement, and Mr. Cobb continued]. With the Republicans the issue is Banks and disorganization, in preference to Mr. Campbell of Ohio, whom they could have elected the other day if all of them had voted for Mr. Theorythy, resolving the proposition of the property of the p

or Mr. Thorington's resolution.
Mr. GIDDINGS—I vote as I please without going

to Georgia to learn my duty.

Mr. COBB—If you did you would be better acquainted with it [Laughter]. ainted with it [Laughter].
Mr. TAPPAN, in reply to Mr. Cobb, said the vote
Mr. Thorington's resolution was not a fair test, as
Expublicans had made a nomination other than

Mr. Campbell of Ohio. The debate was confined to the Democrats and Re

publicans.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that until the election of a Speaker, the first business each day shall be to vote twice, no debate being indulged in under any pretext until the two ballots are taken; and further, to declare it not in order to vote the third time the

Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

FILLIBUSTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18, 1866.

Advices from New-Orleans report a large party being ready to leave on the 10th for San Juan. Every movement was open and above board, the advertise ment of Col. Fisher having been published in all the papers for some days. Arrangements had been made with the Transit Company steamers to take all the emigrants, provisions, &c. The leaders had an interview with the United States District-Attorney, and he had given assurances that he would take no steps to prevent the departure of the steamers and men.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Union this morning falsely charges the correspondent of the Associated Press from Washington with stating that Mr. Vail of New-Jersey voted for the plurality rule on Tuesday.

The Republicans are holding a caucus to-night.

The Republicans are holding a caucus to-night. The Republicans held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, and about ninety were present. Mr. Leiter was the Chairman. Several evinced a disposition to drop Mr. Banks, but the general feeling to sustain him was strong as heretofore. At eleven o'clock a discussion as to the best means of securing his election.

Senator Houston of Texas arrived here this morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Washington, Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.
No. 153.—James L. Calcate vs. Frederick Stantan, et al. Motion to dismiss writ of error. Mr. Benjamin for defendants argued in support of the motion, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson for plaintiffs against it.
No. 58.—The United States vs. The Minnesota and North-Western Railway. Motion to dismiss. Motion argued in support of it by the Attorney-General, and by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Barlow for defendants against it.

FROM HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Jan. 18, 1856.
Henry S. Morgan was nomifiated by the Democratic
Caucus to-night for State Treasurer on the first ballot.
The election comes off on Monday.

FROM BOSTON.

In the House this morning, Mr. Thomas of Now-Bedford introduced a proposition to repeal the Personal Liberty bill passed by the last Legislature.

The bill introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Thomas (American) of New-Bedford, for the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill was laid on the table. The Senate and House agree to send that part of the Governor's Message relating to this law to a Joint Special Committee, consisting of five Senators, and one Repesentative from each Congressional District.

To-day being the auniversary of the berthday of Daniel Webster, several personal friends and nequaintances of the departed statesman celebrated the event by a dinner at the Everett House. Edward Everett, Refus Cheate, George S. Hillard and others made speeches.

At Charlestown to-day, Mrs. S. L., Wilder was instantly killed by the upsetting of an omnibus, and her sister, Mrs. Wait, had her collar-bone broken.

The oil factory of Messrs, Second & Dennia in